

The China Mail.

VOL. XXII. No. 1093.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 25TH JANUARY, 1866.

Price, \$15 PER ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.
PUBLISHED at this Office, No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET, (RAGS OF THE CLUB).
1. THE EVENING MAIL.
EVERY DAY.
PR 25—\$2 per Month.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Ten lines and under \$1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent insertions, per Week, 50 cents and 5 cents. ("Auction" Notices are excepted, for which only one charge per week is made.)

2. THE CHINA MAIL.
ONCE-A-WEEK.
(ON THURSDAY NIGHT.)
PRICE.—\$15 per Annum; Single Copies, 44 cents. ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Five lines, \$1; each additional line, 20 cents. Subsequent insertions, 50 cents and 10 cents.

3. THE OVERLAND MAIL.
ONCE-A-FORTNIGHT.
(THE MORNING OF THE MAIL'S DEPARTURE.)
PRICE.—To Subscribers to the Weekly issue, \$3; to Non-subscribers \$12. Single Copies, 50 cents. ADVERTISING.—The same as in the Weekly. All "NOTICES OF FIRMS" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the Overland, and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.

A. SHORTEDE & Co.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1866.
NOTICE.
FROM and after this Date, Mr. N. B. DENNIS will assume the Management of the Business, and Sign the Firm of A. SHORTEDE & Co. Per Procuration.

A. SHORTEDE & Co.
Per G. FALCONER.
Hongkong, January 22, 1866.
NOTICE.
MESSRS A. SHORTEDE & Co. would draw the attention of parties advertising to the facilities offered by the alterations lately made in the management of the Firm for repetitions in Chinese of Notices respecting Shipping and Mercantile affairs generally. These advertisements will be first inserted in the Supplemental Sheet, and should a sufficient number be sent in will be published on a separate slip.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.
For the Current Week.
If translated by Messrs SHORTEDE & Co. \$1 for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.
If already translated into Chinese 50 cents per character, beyond that number one cent per character.
Repetitions half-price.

A. SHORTEDE & Co.
Hongkong, January 25, 1866.
THE CHINA TRADERS' MARINE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.
CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.
In 200 Shares of \$5,000 each—\$1,000 per Share Paid up.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.
WILLIAM NELSON, Esq., (Messrs Olyphant & Co.)
J. W. MACLELLAN, Esq., (Manager Commercial Bank Corporation)
RICHARD DRACON, Esq., (Messrs John Burd & Co.)

General Agents.
Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

THE Allotment of Shares will take place on the 4th day of October next, and further Applications for Shares will be received until the 3rd of October next.

Application to be made in the form given below, and addressed to the General Agents, from whom any information can be obtained.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the General Agents of
THE CHINA TRADERS' MARINE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.
GENTLEMEN,—I hereby request that the Committee will allot to me _____ shares in the above Company, and I agree to accept such shares, or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay the first call of One thousand Dollars per Share, and further calls to such amount and at such times and in such manner as may be authorised by the Articles of Association of the said Company, and to subscribe the Articles of Association when called on to do so.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant.
Hongkong, September 7, 1865.

Just Received, Price \$16.
STANFORD'S LIBRARY MAP OF ASIA, constructed by ALEX. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S., Editor of The Physical Atlas, &c.

Engraved in the finest style, on Copper Plates. Size, 62 inches by 58; Scale, 110 miles to an inch. On rollers, varnished.

The CHINESE EMPIRE is carefully displayed, distinguishing the Eighteen Provinces of China proper, and the Colonial Dependencies of Manchuria, Mongolia, Hi, and Tibet, with their subdivisions. The Celestial Ports are inserted together with a very close array of names along the Coast, and the maps open to Europeans on the Yang-tze River.

To be had at the "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.
FOR SALE AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.
MAP of the United States and Mexico, by Professor H. D. RORER, Boston, and A. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S., Editor of The Physical Atlas, &c.

Engraved in the finest style, on Copper Plates. Size, 62 inches by 58; Scale, 110 miles to an inch. On rollers, varnished.

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INTIMATIONS.

NOW READY.
EXCHANGE TABLE, showing the value of One Pound sterling in New York, at the different Rates of Sterling Exchange on London, by 1-8ths from 12 to 102 per cent. Computed by Mr. JOHN V. YATMAN, New York.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
"China Mail" Office,
12th May, 1864.

"ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."
THIS Paper is received regularly per English and French Mail Steamers. Subscription, Ten Dollars per Annum.

JAS. GARDINER,
"China Mail" Office,
Hongkong, March 15, 1864.

THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS."
PUBLISHED ON 10TH, 17TH AND 26TH
On sale at China Mail Office, Hongkong.
Subscription for 1864—\$12; and to the Export Supplement, \$2.50.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s NOTICES.

STEAM TO
NINGPO AND SHANGHAI.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Chartered Steamship "PESCO," will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, January 25, 1866.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, MARSEILLES, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "EMERALD," Captain BURNHAM, with Her Majesty's Mail, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above Places on THURSDAY, the 1st February, at 2 P.M.

CARGO will be received on board until 5 P.M. on the 30th February, SPECIE until Noon on the 31st, and PARCELS until 5 P.M. on the 30th.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of Packages, for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shipper to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels, and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any detention or prejudice which may happen from inaccuracy on such declaration.

* * * Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Billet Lading, are particularly requested to note the Terms and Conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transshipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

For particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, January 18, 1866.

NOTICE.
THE following Cases of Rifles, &c., are lying at the risk of the Consignees, on Board the P. & O. Company's Receiving ship Fort William, and immediate delivery is taken. Storage will be charged for the same.

From Southampton—
Per Magnolia, 20th September, 1865.
H. L. & Co. 26/35, 10 Cases.
Per Poonah, 4th November, 1865.
R. 14/55, 21 Cases.
C. 1/3, 3 "

B. 59/67, 9 "
C. T. 9/11, 4 "
S. (in diamond), 8/11, 4 "
B. 39/39, 4 "

Per Tanjore, 20th November, 1865.
R. 35/51, 17 Cases.
C. 4/16, 13 "
B. 4/10, 7 "
C. T. 47/58, & 60/63, 2 "

Hongkong, January 14, 1866.

NOTICE.
THE following Packages are still unclaimed, and are lying in the P. & O. Co.'s Parcel Room at the risk of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

From Southampton—
1221 (in diamond), Hongkong, 1 Box Books.
F. L. H. (in diamond), 1 Box Perfumery and M. L. Stationery.

From Trieste—
P. E. M. 707/708, 2 Boxes Iron Goods.
Hongkong, January 6, 1866.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TREASURE.
TO facilitate the work of Shippers, the Company have arranged to receive any Treasure intended for Shipment in their Steamers at their Offices in the Queen's Road.

Treasure will be received in this manner any day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., up to the day preceding that of the Steamer's departure. Should the hour fixed for leaving be later than Noon, shipments will be received on the day of departure, from 7 to 9 A.M.

Shippers desiring to avail of this arrangement will please send along with their Treasure, Shipping Orders and Receipts carefully filled up with Marks, Description, and Destination, and if the Bills of Lading are not ready at the same time the work will be greatly facilitated.

The company of course except the "risk of boats," &c., as covered by ordinary Marine Insurance.
With reference to the foregoing notice, it is hereby intimated that the Company's Godowns are now ready for the reception of Opium and other Cargo for shipment in the Company's Steamers, under the same condition as stated above.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1864.

INSURANCES.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
(Established by Charter 1720.)
THE undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant POLICIES against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any BUILDING, or on MERCHANDISE, in the same.

DENT & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1865.

NORTH-BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927.
ANNUAL REVENUE £497,363.

THE undersigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
CAPITAL \$1,000,000.
In 200 Shares of \$5,000 each.

Managing Committee.
WILLIAM NELSON, Esq., (Messrs Olyphant & Co.)
JOHN W. MACLELLAN, Esq., (Manager Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.)
RICHARD DRACON, Esq., (Messrs John Burd & Co.)

General Agents.
Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

THE Head Office of the Company is at Victoria, Hongkong, and Agencies have been opened at the following Ports, where Policies for Marine Risks will be issued upon the usual Terms.

At Canton, Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
At Fuchien, Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
At Shanghai, Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
At Hankow, H. G. BRIDGES, Esq., of Messrs Augustine Heard & Co.

At Kinkiang, JOHN PASTORIUS, Esq., of Messrs Augustine Heard & Co.
At Swatow, Messrs BRADLEY and STURGIS.
At Amoy, Messrs PEARSON & Co.

At Canton, Messrs W. G. HALE & Co.
At Singapore and Penang, Messrs BOUSTAD & Co.
At Manila, Messrs RUSSELL and STURGIS.
At Yokohama, A. O. GAY, Esq., of Messrs Augustine Heard & Co.

At Rangoon, Akyab, and Bassein, Messrs NIBBURN & Co.
Agencies at other Ports of China and Japan and also in India, Europe, and America, will be shortly established.

Payment for losses will be made wherever an Agency of the Company exists, in one month after proof of loss.

In addition to the usual Brokerage of 10 (Ten) per cent., a further return of five per cent. upon Premium paid will be made to all Insurers with the Company.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
General Agents.
Hongkong, November 10, 1865.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
187 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., Managers.
Established 1843.

THE undersigned is authorised to accept Risk on behalf of this Office, by First-class Steamer, THOS. SUTHERLAND, Agent.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1862.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are now prepared to accept Risks and to grant Policies on the usual terms.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents at Hongkong & Fuchien.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ELDERED HALTON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. JAMES PENDER DUCKERSON was admitted a Partner on the 1st July.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, January 11, 1866.

NOTICE.
MR JOHN MOUL is authorized to sign our Firm.

Canton, September 27, 1865. MOUL & Co.

NOTICE.
PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of JAMES KEMP, late of Hongkong Deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all Persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of said Deceased, are requested to send in the same to the undersigned, on or before the 30th day of June next, otherwise they will not be received. And all persons INDEBTED to the said Estate are hereby requested to pay the amount of their Debts to the undersigned, without delay.

G. FALCONER,
Executor.
Hongkong, December 20, 1865.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. PAUL EHLERS in our Firm ceased this day.

His Business will in future be conducted by Mr. THEODORE HESSE, under the Style of HESSE & Co., which Firm Mr. A. H. P. HASE is authorized to sign.

HESSE EHLERS & Co.
Hongkong, November 1, 1865.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
THE Business of the undersigned, as Public Tea Inspector and Commission Agent at this Port, will from this date be carried on under the style of KINNEAR & Co.

W. B. KINNEAR.
Fuchow, January 1, 1865.

NOTICE.
MR GUSTAVE PILLET is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

ED. RENARD & Co.
Saigon, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. GEORGE A. ARCHER in our Firm ceased on the 30th ultimo.

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Hongkong, July 3, 1865.

NOTICE.
MR HENRY SMITH has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm, which now consists of Mr. JAMIESON ELLIS, Mr. EDMUND PYE and Mr. HENRY SMITH.

ELLIS & Co.
Amoy, July 1, 1865.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. C. A. HUBNER, and of Mr. ARTHUR BOOTH, in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1864, and 31st December, 1865, respectively, and Mr. H. EMIL HUBNER, and Mr. OSCAR BOOTH, have this day been admitted Partners in our Firm.

BOURJAU, HUBNER & Co.
Hongkong, January 11, 1866.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility in our Firm of Mr. ROBERT RICHARD WESTALL and Mr. RANDAL HUMPHSON CHAMBERS, deceased, and Mr. WILLIAM HARGREAVES is this day admitted a Partner.

Our Partners in China now are Mr. WILLIAM HARGREAVES, Mr. ROBERT RICHARD WESTALL, Mr. RANDAL HUMPHSON CHAMBERS, and Mr. JUSTUS WILLIAM HENRY ESCHERICH.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1866.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of ROBERT JAMES FARRIDOR, ROBERT MUIRHEAD RADDE, (deceased), and JAMES WELSH, in our Establishments in China, ceased Yesterday, and today we have admitted as Partners therein GEORGE WILLIAM FARRIDOR, JOSEPH FARRIDOR, HOLLIDAY, RICHARD ROBERT, and JOSEPH FERRIS BARNES.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1866.

NOTICE.
WE have this day established ourselves at this Port under the style of DEJEN VON BERGEN as Merchants and Agents.

ED. DEJEN.
E. W. VON BERGEN.
Hongkong, January 1, 1866.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS S. ODELL, in our Firm, ceased on the 31st December, 1865, and Mr. ERNEST DEACON has this day been admitted a Partner.

DEACON & Co.
Canton, January 1, 1866.

NOTICE.
I have this day established myself at this Port as Merchant and General Commission Agent, under the Firm of LINCKER & Co.

A. G. LINCKER.
Swatow, 1st July, 1864.

NOTICE.
THE Authority granted to Mr. THOMAS LANCASTER LARKEN to sign our Firm, ceases from this date.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.
Fuchow, October 16, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TUPPER AND COMPANY.
Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., 61, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., (FREE FROM ADULTERATION.)
Manufactured by
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Renowned First class Manufactures are obtainable from every Respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C. & B.'s goods, which are all of the best quality, and of a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful to see that inferior articles are not substituted. Their genuine preparations bear their names and address upon the labels.

Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS, thus avoiding all possibility of contact with COPPER, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.
Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Ham, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pates, Fresh Oysters in tin, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Sole, Bologna Sausages, Herrings in a Sardines, Soups, Meats, and Vegetables in tin, Fruits in syrup, also in nought and brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which, as well as many other articles too numerous to include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest in the world.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Catsup, Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, Mr. Sayer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Cabbage Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, Grimwade's Dessicated Milk, and for Massons, French Chocolate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Pronounced by Commissioners to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851.
"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. forged.

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and they instruct their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.
* * * Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Croase and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; by A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
Is the great Remedy for
ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION, SORE ERUPTION AND
BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.
It is the Physician's Cure of
GOUT,
RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complaints of the Bladder, and in the cases of
FEVER and FEVERISH IRRITABILITY OF SKIN
It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms
A DELICIOUS EFFERVESCENT SALINE
AND APERIENT.
Prepared by
DINNEFORD & Co.,
CHEMISTS—LONDON.

And sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
CAUTION.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and see that DINNEFORD & Co. is on every Bottle and Label.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

FOR half a Century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the Palace of Peking. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Sold in Bottles and Tins of various sizes THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c., &c.
BURKIDGE & BURBULES, Export Druggists, Coleman St., London, Publish monthly a Price Current of nearly 8000 Drugs, Chemical, Pharmaceutical, and Photographic Preparations, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c., and every description of Medical Sundries.

This is the most complete List ever published, and will be forwarded every month, FREE OF ALL CHARGE, upon application.

* * * As the latest fluctuations of the Market are always noted, this List is invaluable to Chemists, Druggists, Storekeepers, and Surgeons.

AMMUNITION.
ELRY'S AMMUNITION
of every description
For Sporting or Military Purposes.
DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Wadings to prevent the leading of Gunpowder, Breech-loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges, for "Japhanchaux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Deane's, Tranter's, Adams's, and other Revolvers.

BALL CARTRIDGES.
For Enfield Rifles, also for Westley Richards, Terry's, Wilson's, Mont Storm's, Green's, and other Breech-loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight, made by compression from soft Refined Lead. Mechanically fitted for Rigby's and Henry's Rifles.

ELRY BROTHERS, Gray's Inn-Road, London, W.C. Wholesale only.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION.
(Established 1820.)
THE following articles of the best quality, for Sporting and Military purposes, may be had of all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder, TRIPLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CARTRIDGES.

CHEMICALLY PREPARED CLOTH FELT, AND PAPER WADINGS.
Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at Long Distances.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
57 UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON E.C.
Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department. Wholesale only.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONFECTIONERY
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, INCLUDING
MEDICATED LOZENGES, REFINED LIQUORICE, JUJUBES, JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY STEAM POWER BY
J. CHILLINGWORTH & Co.,
(J. C. formerly Senior Partner of the Firm of Smith & Co., 2nd Street, London, and of the Firm of Chillingworth, Smith & Co., Messrs.)
116 & 117, HOLBORN HILL, LONDON, E.C.
Successors to G. MOORE & Co.

CONFECTIONERY
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF FOREIGN WINES AND SPIRITS.
Established 1780.
LONDON BANKERS—Messrs ROBERTS & Co.

INDENTS and Consignments received and promptly and carefully attended to. G. & Co. possess a most extensive knowledge of all the Home Markets, enabling them to dispose of all produce and consignments to the best advantage.

Proceeds can be promptly remitted by draft or goods. Orders made payable by London Houses or by consignment.

May, 1865.

"ANY ONE CAN USE THEM."
A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colour on SILKS, WOOL

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 25TH JANUARY, 1868.

BIRTHS.

At Fuchau, on the 18th January, the Wife of W. P. GALTON, of a Daughter.

DEATHS

At Beauregard, Residence of the Uncle, EDWARD PEPPER, aged 22 years, native of Kienlo, Switzerland, and late of Shanghai, from Abasco on the Li-
At the General Hospital, Hongkong, on the 17th January, W. VASS, Private, 2d Batt, 8th Regiment, aged 26 years, (of Dysentery).
At the Military Hospital, Stanley on the 14th January, W. RUTHERFORD, Private, 2d Batt, 8th Regiment, aged 29 years.
At the General Hospital, Hongkong, on the 16th January, JAMES DUFFY, 2d Batt, 8th Regiment, aged 26 years, (Dysentery).
At the General Hospital, Hongkong, on the 18th January, JOHN CANNON, 2d Batt, 8th Regiment, aged 28 years, (of Hepatitis).
At the Hospital, 2d Batt, 8th Regiment, Hongkong, on the 19th January, JAMES BARNES, 2d Batt, 8th Regiment, aged 27 years, (of Diarrhoea).
At the General Hospital, Hongkong, on the 20th January, JOHN GUNN, Sergeant, 2d Batt, 8th Regiment, (Peb. Rem.).
At the General Hospital, Hongkong, on the 20th January, GEORGE HARRIS, Private, 2d Batt, 8th Regiment, (Peb. Rem.).
On the 23rd January, at West Point, at the Mission Station, the Rev. JOSEPH THOMASSON, of the

DURING the past week but little has occurred of any great moment; the weather has been almost oppressively hot at times, and a new-comer would hardly imagine it was the middle of January. Our friends up North however are experiencing more seasonable weather, snow being reported as laying several inches thick upon the ground.—The Monthly Criminal Session commenced on the 18th instant, but no case of any great importance was tried; the charge against **AUSTEN MERRIVALL** for attempting to murder a shipmate on board the American steamer *Fuji-yama* was postponed, the wounded man not being sufficiently recovered, to be able to attend. The charge of manslaughter, which stood over from the last sessions, fell to the ground, four of the witnesses having absconded from their bailies. Two Chinese for robbery with violence were sentenced to six months imprisonment and 150 lashes; the other cases were more trivial and various short sentences were awarded to the principals in them.—We regret to have to notice the sudden demise of **Madame de BOUBAULTON**, the wife of **M. de BOUBAULTON**, who was formerly French minister at Peking. This lady first came out to join her husband in 1852 and spent some years in Macao. In 1861 after **Mr Bates** and **M. de BOUBAULTON** had proceeded to Peking and established their respective Legations, **Madame de BOUBAULTON** joined her husband there, being the first European lady who ever resided in the Imperial City. The deceased lady was a Scotchwoman by birth, and her loss will be universally regretted by all who knew her. The prize for the design of the New City Hall has been awarded to **Monsr. HEMMIS**, the gentleman who executed the design for the cathedral at Canton.—Our old foes the drain-gangs have again been endeavouring to undermine some of the best stocked godowns, which lay near the scenes of their operations; as yet however they have been frustrated in their attempts, as, the police seem to be on the qui vive.—The Peruvian ship *Cesar* from Callao, brings us intelligence of an insurrection which has broken out in Lima, the insurgents wishing to coerce the Ruling powers into complying with the demands of the Spanish government instead of resisting them.—The arrival of the "*crack*" ships destined to carry the new teas to England is daily expected; the *Fiery Cross* is rather over her usual time now, and there are many surmises that a fine clipper, which was built expressly to complete with her, called the *Tait-sing* may yet arrive first, although she did not leave until fourteen days after the departure of the former vessel.—The twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Medical Missionary society was held at Canton on the 17th instant; from the report of the proceedings published in our Evening's issue of the 23d it will be seen that the affairs of the Society are in a most satisfactory and flourishing condition.—The Imperial Maritime Customs steamer *Hai Ching* was lent by Mr. Commissioner Glover to **H. B. Consul** for the purpose of investigating the circumstances connected with the late Coolie mutiny on board the *Pride of the Ganges*; she sprung a leak however soon after starting, and had to put into Macao.—**H. B. M. Gun-boat Grasshopper** has been successful in capturing a notorious piratical lorch in Melchen sound; the vessel had to be destroyed, but the crew which comprised 18 men were taken to Amoy and delivered up to the Chinese authorities.—The British Barque *Peiho* bound from this to Australia has been almost totally lost upon a reef near Bellitin Island; the crew, passengers and most of the cargo have been saved.—The **M. I. Steamer Labourdonnais** has not yet arrived, her detention being probably caused by the non-arrival at Shanghai of the *Dupleix* from Japan.—**Farley** still continues to progress most steadily, having at last arrived within the precincts of the hareour. We have two cases this week to report. The first attack was upon the American schooner *Alma* on the evening of the 20th instant, when she was off Pooy. Three piratical junks attacked her simultaneously, throwing their usual missiles, stink-pots, on the schooner's deck. The

crew attempted to fight the vessel, but without avail, as only one gun could be brought to bear on the Junk; they succeeded in lowering a boat however, and with the exception of two men who are still missing, landed at Tam-too. The vessel was afterwards brought into this port by a China pilot after having been ransacked of every thing of value. The other case comes nearer home still, it having occurred within the limits of the harbour. The Mecklenburg schooner *Albert Jursz*, bound to Chefoo, with a few cases of Chinese cargo, when laying at anchor off Stone Cutters Island, on the night of the 23rd instant was boarded by about 18 men from two pull-away boats, who attempted to rifle the ship; One man who was on watch was very severely wounded. A revolver shot fired into their midst however so unnerved them that they jumped into their boats and got away minus any plunder whatever. The Chinese Supercargo, and cook, are in the hands of the Police authorities.—A German Club yacht *Concordia*, was formally inaugurated in Shanghai on the evening of the 10th instant, after which ceremony a grand supper took place, accompanied by the usual stock-speeches, and much hilarity. This Club bids fair to be a great success, billiard rooms, bowling-alleys, and an extensive gymnasium being attached to it.—H. M. S. *Leopard* has left Nagasaki for this port, so may be hourly expected.—The mail from Europe is now over-due as is, usually, the case; we understand the *Benares* is to bring it on from Galle.

THAT the agitation in favour of Railways and Telegraphs in or connected with China is not dead nor even sleeping is attested by the appearance of a circular issued here lately by the promoters of Sir MACDONALD STEPHENSON'S scheme for Chinese railways, in which those persons in Hongkong and elsewhere who have heretofore expressed their opinions on this subject are requested to state any further development or modification of their views;—and also by the interest manifested in England on the subject of "The Telegraph to India and its Extension of Australia and China," respecting which an able paper was read by Sir CHAS. BRIENT, C.E. at a meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers' in London on the 4th of November last. It will be within the recollection of most of our readers that, from the first, this journal has heartily applauded the main features of the proposal to abolish by means of Railways the vast distances of the Chinese Empire which has been agitated now for upwards of two years, whilst at late, on the other hand, hesitation has not been felt in expressing doubt respecting the sagacity of the proposal recently broached by the eminent railway projector we have named above and his supporters in this Colony. We refer, of course, more particularly to the scheme of commencing with a railway between Canton and Fatschan, an aimless line through a tract of country perhaps of all in China the most distinguished for enmity to foreign innovation, which was so decidedly rejected by Mr Consul ROBERTSON and Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK. It is less, however, with Railways that we propose to concern ourselves at this moment, leaving to a future day the discussion of Sir MACDONALD STEPHENSON'S sanguine projects and the circumstances of his visit to China, than with the question of an Indo-Chinese Telegraph which is becoming every day of greater national importance. In this connection we shall have some suggestions to offer which we believe to be entirely novel, and which we propound, not without diffidence; for discussion by geographers and scientific engineers.

For the construction of a telegraphic line which shall place Calcutta (and therefore London) in immediate communication with Hongkong and Shanghai, two routes, as is well known, have been proposed. Starting from Rangoon in British Burmah, as the present telegraphic terminus of Eastern Asia, one party strongly advocates a marine line communicating with Singapore (branching thence to Java and Australia) and proceeding to Saigon and Hongkong by means of a deep-sea cable. This is a project which has been amply discussed in England for several years past, but which is so entirely dependent upon the still unproved durability of deep-sea lines over long distances that the likelihood of success has been very strongly combated, and must be classed as doubtful. An adverse circumstance, moreover, in connection with this route is the necessity for a station at Saigon, on ground occupied by the French, where restrictions of many kinds would be met with, and other unpleasant possibilities should not be overlooked. The alternative scheme is that for a line extending from Rangoon along the course of the Irrawaddy through the Burmese territory,—stretching further through the dense forests and mis-ma-laden valleys occupied by the Shan and Laos tribes, until the frontier of China is crossed and the Provinces of Yunnan entered upon. Even though we may assume a wire to have been successfully brought, through many difficulties and dangers, to this

point, its troubles and those of its curators may still be looked upon as but beginning. Presuming that British wealth and energy, combined with the influence exercisable by the King of Burmah, have succeeded in conducting the enterprise as far as—say—the frontier-town called Bhamo, let us halt for a moment to inquire what is likely to be the farther course the electric line must pursue. Across the frontier from the Burmese forests stretch the forests of Yunnan, the wildest and best known region of China Proper, a land (as to its Southern portion at least) of dense jungle and rugged mountains, inhabited by wild tribes owing scarcely a nominal allegiance to the Emperor of China, and devastated for years past, in its more civilized departments towards the North and East, by chronic insurrections which the central government of the Empire has scarcely so much as endeavoured to repress. We should be approached, most probably, for our timidity by the ardent prophets of the omnipotence of steam and electricity were we to lay much stress on the obvious engineering difficulties which must attend the attempt to construct a telegraphic line across the mountains and forests of so wild and remote a region; and we will concede the point that all such questions resolve themselves into the single postulate of money. But, unluckily, in the over-confidence engendered by the mighty undertakings with which these markets of Europe are so familiar, the class of projectors is far too apt to overlook altogether the obstacles due to political causes with which we in Asia grow so well acquainted. The distrust of Oriental governments, such as those of China, Persia, and Egypt, have to be slowly overcome by long experience or over-ridden by such determined policy as necessity alone inspires. What endless vexation may be inflicted by a few paltry wandering barbarians, even beneath the rule of a favouring Government, is best known to those friends of the lamented Col. PATRICK STEWART who now deplore his untimely decease. But when, as in the case of the telegraph-route to which we are now advertising, the distrust of a Government at once feeble and obstinate is to be counted on together with the intractability of mountain-tribes and the lawlessness of half-civilized marauders, it must be confessed that belief in the completion and maintenance of the enterprise requires both a sanguine disposition and a considerable degree of happy ignorance. For our own part, we refrain equally from accepting the likelihood of any trade in the direction of Yunnan, for many years to come, of sufficient value to weigh with our Government in establishing official posts at such places on the frontier as the semi-fabulous Esmok and the other cities respecting which enterprising but ill-informed Chambers of Commerce have of late years importuned the Foreign Office.

While pronouncing thus adversely, however, to the prospects of telegraphic communication between this Colony and British India via Rangoon, we by no means take a pessimist view of the general question. We have already engaged ourselves above to propound a project of our own, and this we now proceed to lay before our readers. Our view, then, is that, marine telegraphy being yet too little developed to command perfect confidence, and the land-line via Yun-nan being, as we consider, thoroughly impracticable, a third means of transit must be sought for, and may be found in a route traversing Nepal, Tibet, and the Chinese province of Szechwan; arriving eventually at Hankow as a central station for the whole Empire. It is not at random that we have selected Nepal as the region through which the telegraphic line on leaving British India should first be carried. The amicable relations existing between the present ruler of that State and the British government in India are universally known, but the public may not be equally familiar with the fact that the same Jung Bahadur who only a month or two ago announced to the Viceroy of India his intention of visiting London for a second time, and requested permission to take with him an escort of two hundred of those hardy Ghiorckhas who did such yeoman service in the Mutiny of 1857-8, is also a direct tributary of the Emperor of China, and subject, nominally at least, to the control of the Chinese High Commissioners resident in Tibet. So lately as the 29th. of November last, indeed, the *Peking Gazette* contained a receipt addressed to one of those functionaries, giving orders in reply to a memorial by the Nepalese ruler respecting the tribute due in 1867; and so suggestive a fact as this should not be lost sight of. We are far from advocating, it must be observed, our views on this subject as an infallible solvent for the difficulties which hang around this great engineering and political problem. Our only pretension is to suggest a plan which offers perhaps a more feasible solution than the others upon which we dwell. Immense discouragements and heart-breaking delays are to be looked for in the conduct of this enterprise, let it be undertaken no

matter where and when ; but we shall not the less seek to direct the public attention to a prospect which we deem favourable in, comparison with others.

The *primum nobile* to be acquired, ere the enterprise can in any wise be commenced, whether through Yün-nan or by any other route, is undoubtedly the consent and coöperation of the Chinese Government; and this (though we are not sanguine) we must assume to have been secured as a preliminary step. Such consent, we further opine, is more likely to be obtained to a line traversing the comparatively tranquil and submissive regions of Tibet and Sz-chwan than for the project connected with Burma and Yün-nan. Assuming such consent, and the assistance of the Nepalese Government (more tractable surely than the hostile Burmese Court) in traversing the Himalayan passes, we find ourselves upon the threshold of Tibet. Here the influence of the Dalai Lama reigns supreme over a population which the scanty information we possess in the pages of Turpin and the Hungarian Cosma de Tóros uniformly describes as mild and peaceable. The Dalai Lamas, whose spiritual influence extends from the gates of Peking to the borders of Bengal, have on more than one occasion manifested a friendly spirit towards their British neighbours; and, in any case, with a Chinese High Commissioner at Lassa specially instructed by his Government to advance the negotiation, we cannot conceive much difficulty in enlisting the authority of the Buddhist Pope on the side of the electricians. Crossing the Nepalese frontier in about Long 87 E, the line would traverse the great Tibetan plateau for a distance of some 600 miles till it reached the mountain-chain along the Eastern face of which the Kin-sha-Kiang (the headwaters of the Yangtze) winds its tortuous course; and traversing this (with, at least, no greater difficulty than would be experienced in the analogous mountain-ranges in Yün-nan) the Chinese highway would be followed to Ta Tsien Lu, in about Long. 103 E; where the fertile plains of Sz-chwan commence, to offer an easy passage during the remainder of the route. Once at Ta Tsien Lu, the line has to meander forwards through those rich and teeming valleys of which a tantalizing glimpse was obtained in 1861 by Captain Blakiston and his comrades, whose safety during their adventurous voyage, notwithstanding the craven treachery in their midst, and the disturbances then afflicting the Province, is a striking proof of the facility with which European travel may be prosecuted in the remote interior. Arrived in Sz-chwan, the telegraphic line would pursue one of the great highways of Chinese commerce, traversing first the territory of settled tribes, engaged in agriculture, whose chiefs are in thorough subordination to the Imperial authorities, and next a country thickly peopled by Chinese who have never been noted (as those of Yunnan) for turbulent outbreaks, and among whom the extraordinary spread of Roman Catholicism (as is well attested) appears to mark a peculiar receptiveness for foreign ideas. Among this population a poor bunatic foreigner wandered alone, within the last few months, in perfect safety.

The distance from the frontier to Ch'ang-t'u-fu, the Capital of Sz-chwan, is inconsiderable, and hence to Chun-king-fu, the most important commercial centre on the Upper Yang-tze (situated, according to Blakiston, in Lat. 29° 33' N., Long. 107° 02' E.), both road and river communication is easy. From this point to descend the Yang-tze as far as Hankow would be the last and easiest stage of the undertaking, whilst small steamers, sent up from Hankow, would further greatly facilitate the work.

We cannot refrain from expressing our regrets that the expedition of Captain BLAKISTON in 1861 came to so untimely an end, and still more that the journey projected in the following year by the same officer, with the captain in the Royal Engineers, and an officer of Her Majesty's Consular Service, who proposed to explore the route between Peking and Calcutta via Tibet at their own expense, was forbidden by the extreme caution of Sir FREDERICK BRUCE. Had the scheme which was commented upon in the issue of this journal for March 20th, 1862, been carried out, we should have been in possession of knowledge at this time which might advance by years the construction of the anxiously-expected Telegraph.

Let us hope, however, that, at the least, the Chinese Government may be speedily induced to countenance and assist further explorations. Already, it is familiar, we believe, with the idea of gradually extending foreign settlements into the interior along the upper course of the Yang-tze; Yoh-chow-fu, 150 miles above Hankow, has already been visited by a British squadron; and we have learned from Captain BLAKISTON's interesting work the facility with which the great River may be navigated by steamers for still more extensive distances.

The first step we would purpose in fur-

therance of this great undertaking would be the opening of one of the cities on the upper Yangtze as a Consular port, or at least as a political residence. From this point—say Chung K'ing'fu—an exploring party might with ease be pushed forward through Ta Tsien Lee to Lassa, there to meet a corresponding expedition from the Indian side, whilst simultaneous negotiations at Peking and Katmandu would tend to secure the assistance of the Chinese and Nepanese governments.

1 Such is the rough outline of a plan which
has suggested itself to us as attended by
the least among many difficulties ; but it is
not within the limits of a single article
that so wide a subject can be duly dis-
cussed. As a mere outline we content our-
selves with commending it to the attention
of our readers.

We draw the attention of our readers to an advertisement contained in our last evening's issue from which it be seen that a change has occurred in the editorship of the several papers published at this office; and in so doing deem this a fitting opportunity to offer a few remarks on their proposed future management.

For some time prior to the last illness and decease of the late editor no responsible substitute had undertaken the laborious duties entailed by the preparation of our issues for publication. The want of adequate supervision thus incurred was evident to all and the task we have now undertaken becomes additionally heavy from the disorganized state into which the editorial department had fallen.

Not only must necessary alterations in matter be inaugurated, but one of the most important functions of a public journal—that of representing public opinion—has to be undertaken, and in a manner commenced anew. To the performance of this task will our best energies be directed. But something more is wanting than zeal on the part of those who conduct the issue of these journals—to wit: the intelligent support of the community at large. And that this support will be given in proportion to the efforts made to deserve it is our confident hope.

It has within the last few weeks been frequently remarked by many influential members of the community that the colony of Hongkong is sufficiently large to support the remunerative issue of two independent daily papers. That such is the case we are fully persuaded, and in thus alluding to our contemporary would take the opportunity of remarking that we by no means deprecate a healthy competition in matter journalistic. Such also is his opinion if we are correctly informed, and but little reflection is needed to make it evident that the necessarily divergent points of view from which most events would be viewed by persons differing in sentiments and aims, will often tend to help the reader to arrive at a better decision as to the truth than were he to hear but one side of the question. But while thus avowing our belief in the good which may result both to our readers and ourselves from frank and outspoken difference of opinion, we would also say that we do most earnestly deprecate the personalities which so often disfigure the pages of colonial newspapers in various parts of the world. Our own intention is to deal with "measures not men" and while freely criticizing the one to respect the personal rights of the other.

The community of this flourishing colony is in our humble opinion too advanced and has matters fairly open to public discussion too important, to waste its time in reading articles chiefly to be found in the class of journal conducted in the style of the "Edmonton Gazette" and its rival so happily described in the inimitable pages of Pickwick. Our own desire is to live in peace with all men but we shall not, it is believed, be found wanting, if need be, to do battle for the right, if *might* should seem desirous to override it. Our efforts will be directed to the maintenance of law and order and (without undue subservience) of that innate feeling of loyalty which seems to be the natural birth right of most Englishmen. Nor will it be forgotten that although this is a British Colony, a large and important section of the community are natives of other countries and that as good citizens their interests are also to be represented should need arise.

With regard to other portions of the letterpress, certain intended alterations will it is hoped go far to increase the circulation of these journals. The Shipping, Market, and police reports—the lists of passengers and the multifarious details which are comprised in the broadsheet of a newspaper will have additional care bestowed on their preparation and no effort will be wanting to obtain the latest and most reliable news. Correspondence on all matters of public interest is freely invited, subject to the condition above specified that the act, and not the individual, is criticised.

It is well known how much easier it is to promise than to perform, but with a never failing index of success or failure before us—the state of our circulation—the public may

reasonably expect us to keep our word.
With this short introduction we commit
our undertaking to our readers.

AMONGST public matters of local interest that which perhaps affects every individual in the Colony more than any other is the much discussed question of the present organisation of the police force. By an extract which appears herunder from the *North-China Daily News* it will appear that although even under the improved regime of the model settlement certain abuses which the police may fairly be expected to put a stop to call for editorial remonstrance, still the tone of the article is on the whole very favourable to the working of their present police establishment, and we would again draw the attention of the public to the means by which this comparatively satisfactory state of affairs has been arrived at.

By the report of the Monthly meeting of the Council at Shanghai which was published in the *Daily News* of the 18th December last it appears that the then strength of the Shanghai police was reported at 101 men, viz. 68 Europeans and 36 Chinese, many of the latter being employed as detectives. The bulk of the Europeans, beginning at the Chief and his Inspectors are either from the London Police Force or soldiers from the regiments which have been stationed there from time to time.

We are not at this moment in possession of the statistics of the Hongkong police so as to be enabled to speak positively of the respective number of Europeans and Asiatics enrolled in the force, but judging from appearances we should say that the elegant uniform in which they appear in public is generally occupied by dark complexioned individuals whose livers according to Chinese ideas are of microscopic size ; or in other words whose courage is so small that *except under the eyes of Europeans* they are utterly useless to prevent the many and serious evils attendant on the presence of the scum of Chinese society which the benevolence of our laws (which by a singular stretch of imagination are supposed to be as applicable to the sensual, vicious and diabolically cruel native of Southern China as to the inhabitant of refined and civilized England) attracts to this favoured spot.

It is absolutely necessary that the attention of Government be directed to the disgraceful state of public insecurity to which the lives and properties of the inhabitants of Hongkong are now reduced ; within the last few weeks personal assaults sufficient in number to have caused a panic in most other colonies under British rule have occurred, and but the day before yesterday a piratical attack exceeding in boldness anything which has yet been attempted, inasmuch as it was made almost within sight of our windows, has added another to the long list already on record. It may be objected that the police can hardly be expected to take cognizance of sea going rascality ; but we would remind such objectors that were it not an assured fact that the island of Hongkong is the safest refuge for the hunted pirate which this neighbourhood boasts we should not, in all probability, have to record such events as the plunder of the *Alma*.

What then is the remedy for this state of affairs? It is often the case that while there is no difficulty in exposing or declaiming against an abuse there is considerable difficulty in pointing out how it is to be rectified. In this case the only wonder is that the remedy has not yet been adopted, so obvious is it to all.

The first necessity, as all will admit, is an efficient police force. Having granted thus much, few will be found prepared to assert that an efficient force can ever be maintained by means of Asiatic employes when the very qualifications for efficiency are individual courage, honesty, temper and judgment under circumstances of rare trial and in many cases utterly uncontrolled by European supervision. This granted, it is obvious that none but a purely European force can ever be considered as even approaching the standard of efficiency; and it is probable too after the exposure in our Supreme Court the other day for which the public are mainly indebted to the activity and honesty of P. C. No. 6, people will conclude that the present European members of our Police force require considerable overhauling before it can be said to approach the standard indicated.

One of the chief objections—or rather the only objection—to the establishment of a force such as we propose is the expensiveness of the article. It is strange what different methods of reasoning men adopt respecting public matters to those by which their more private acts are regulated. No one would buy a useless article simply because it was cheap; but the authorities are nevertheless contented to keep useless people in their employ because they are cheaper than efficient Europeans would be. We use the word *useless* advisedly. As a private individual the Hindoo is useless for the duties which he is here expected to perform. Under proper supervision he can no doubt do well but like the timid sheep can do nothing without a leader; and

yet this very quality of independent efficiency is needed to deal with the Port.

We are well aware that we are making are not new but though the old residue may regard such a state difference the new-comer struck with the information of Hong-kong—a British membered are unsafe female to pass through daylight and for an honour unarmd at night.

We shall return to early date. An evil rampant scoundrelism the neighbourhood of shore and aloft demanding exposure on the part of the most serious consequence whose hands lies the rest

We insert the following
Shanghai files received

The Police Force of this country is given so little cause of concern that their vigilance has become the diminution of crime to draw public attention to an important matter. The police are paid and the police "on every makes us regret that each not Angus eyed, but there for calling on the police to evil which every day attacks a hardy race of men, and the big hulks carried along. One day or two ago we watch the gradual diminution of broken probably by accident tempting opportunity and the police are in interesting members of the ring no means of gaining emerge from their dens exposed for the duties of the side markets of rice, cotton and other commodities likely to the bond as well as in the doors of the banks and are ever surrounded by a brokers, and sell to the rice and cotton offering is carried away the goods which are interfere. Their country are spoiling the Egyptian the foreigner. Hence we fully and the foreign warlords on cotton and makes determine into its bursting sides, and he who prefers theft to a knife into a rice bag, and grain as it is possible, and rice. I think of inter keep their eyes steady work of depredation is done from each bale of cotton lively theft is taken by this insignificant and rice increases becomes really serious. of cotton which we referred sixth had been abstracted hovered round it were ceased to be a thing. The sixth is generally stored from a ship, and allowed wharf. If these untoward of any means of scheme doing something to the Chinese, and means for their relief, let us by all means guard dreadfully loathsome objects cannot be insignificant they add that, and if we can clear by providing them than that upon which the better, but clear we have any regard for our Apparent appearance brought to the attention in the M. charge than that of it would be difficult to indurate to inflict any penalties therefore carefully watch the Chinese, and we can be culpable with theft. But that sheer necessity drives to refuge in theft, and rest satisfied with representing mercy in doing so. I have seen these perishing outcasts

THE WEST

Passing by several
we come to *Luk Po*,
left bank about 18 mi.
The market-days are
productions are
are silk and *shu-lean*
in dyeing a kind of
a vine with a leaf red
pepper". A Salt In-
this town.

A short distance
an island known
which is noted for
situated on the border
Tung On, Puk Hing
mandarins are always
sibility in case of a
find an easy escape to
"red tape."

A few miles above
market town of the
river called *To-Ki-ha*
district are quarries
breccia (which supply
the shop fronts in
flowered stone?" the
are commonly known

Ut-shing is a small
of the river, at the
traverses a part of the
Its chief trade is in
derives its importance
a new shrub called *me-mu*
me-mu). The story
took place while she
watching buffaloes on
probably is this: when
navigation is rendered
dangerous from num-
rents in this vicinity,
rapid flow of the abo-
the boatmen desiring
their families away
from the mother of
king of the water.

Whatever may have
the erection of a temple
Dragon mother's pass-
and no boatman poss-
his devotions to her
at her shrine. Her to-

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessel	At	Flag	Tons	Captain	From	Departure	Cargo	Consignees or Agents
Jan. 19	Hongkong	Si. bk.	448	Hoffman	Yokohama	Jan. 10	General	Chinese	E. Schellhaas and Co
19	Fortune	Si. bk.	3/5	Hoffman	Yokohama	Jan. 10	General	Chinese	E. Schellhaas and Co
19	Yokohama	Si. bk.	3/5	Hoffman	Yokohama	Jan. 10	General	Chinese	E. Schellhaas and Co
19	Yokohama	Si. bk.	3/5	Hoffman	Yokohama	Jan. 10	General	Chinese	E. Schellhaas and Co
19	Yokohama	Si. bk.	3/5	Hoffman	Yokohama	Jan. 10	General	Chinese	E. Schellhaas and Co
19	Yokohama	Si. bk.	3/5	Hoffman	Yokohama	Jan. 10	General	Chinese	E. Schellhaas and Co
19	Yokohama	Si. bk.	3/5	Hoffman	Yokohama	Jan. 10	General	Chinese	E. Schellhaas and Co
19	Yokohama	Si. bk.	3/5	Hoffman	Yokohama	Jan. 10	General	Chinese	E. Schellhaas and Co
19	Yokohama	Si. bk.	3/5	Hoffman	Yokohama	Jan. 10	General	Chinese	E. Schellhaas and Co
19	Yokohama	Si. bk.	3/5	Hoffman	Yokohama	Jan. 10	General	Chinese	E. Schellhaas and Co

DEPARTURES.

Date	Vessel	From	Flag	Tons	Captain	Destination	Cargo	Departed by
Jan. 19	Hongkong	Si. bk.	356	Smith	Rangoon	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
19	Fortune	Si. bk.	476	Dorick	Yokohama	General	Russell and Co	
19	Yokohama	Si. bk.	356	Dorick	Yokohama	General	Russell and Co	
19	Yokohama	Si. bk.	356	Dorick	Yokohama	General	Russell and Co	
19	Yokohama	Si. bk.	356	Dorick	Yokohama	General	Russell and Co	
19	Yokohama	Si. bk.	356	Dorick	Yokohama	General	Russell and Co	
19	Yokohama	Si. bk.	356	Dorick	Yokohama	General	Russell and Co	
19	Yokohama	Si. bk.	356	Dorick	Yokohama	General	Russell and Co	
19	Yokohama	Si. bk.	356	Dorick	Yokohama	General	Russell and Co	
19	Yokohama	Si. bk.	356	Dorick	Yokohama	General	Russell and Co	

Shipping in China Waters.

HONGKONG.

on Pedder's Wharf.—W.C. from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W. Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—W. from Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E. Eastward of the Hospital.—K. on Kowloon side.

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	INTERESTED PARTIES
A. M. Lawrence	W. C. Taylor	Am. bk.	608	Jan. 18	Wm. Pustau and Co	Put back	
A. M. Lawrence	W. C. Taylor	Am. bk.	608	Jan. 18	Wm. Pustau and Co	Put back	
A. M. Lawrence	W. C. Taylor	Am. bk.	608	Jan. 18	Wm. Pustau and Co	Put back	
A. M. Lawrence	W. C. Taylor	Am. bk.	608	Jan. 18	Wm. Pustau and Co	Put back	
A. M. Lawrence	W. C. Taylor	Am. bk.	608	Jan. 18	Wm. Pustau and Co	Put back	
A. M. Lawrence	W. C. Taylor	Am. bk.	608	Jan. 18	Wm. Pustau and Co	Put back	
A. M. Lawrence	W. C. Taylor	Am. bk.	608	Jan. 18	Wm. Pustau and Co	Put back	
A. M. Lawrence	W. C. Taylor	Am. bk.	608	Jan. 18	Wm. Pustau and Co	Put back	
A. M. Lawrence	W. C. Taylor	Am. bk.	608	Jan. 18	Wm. Pustau and Co	Put back	
A. M. Lawrence	W. C. Taylor	Am. bk.	608	Jan. 18	Wm. Pustau and Co	Put back	

WHAMPOA.

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	INTERESTED PARTIES
Carmeline	Galle	Fr. bk.	1254	Jan. 20	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Coolest	
Carmeline	Galle	Fr. bk.	1254	Jan. 20	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Coolest	
Carmeline	Galle	Fr. bk.	1254	Jan. 20	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Coolest	
Carmeline	Galle	Fr. bk.	1254	Jan. 20	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Coolest	
Carmeline	Galle	Fr. bk.	1254	Jan. 20	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Coolest	
Carmeline	Galle	Fr. bk.	1254	Jan. 20	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Coolest	
Carmeline	Galle	Fr. bk.	1254	Jan. 20	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Coolest	
Carmeline	Galle	Fr. bk.	1254	Jan. 20	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Coolest	
Carmeline	Galle	Fr. bk.	1254	Jan. 20	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Coolest	
Carmeline	Galle	Fr. bk.	1254	Jan. 20	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Coolest	

MACAO.

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	INTERESTED PARTIES
Altagracia	Land	Sp. bk.	420	Dec. 18	N. Troncoso and Co		
Altagracia	Land	Sp. bk.	420	Dec. 18	N. Troncoso and Co		
Altagracia	Land	Sp. bk.	420	Dec. 18	N. Troncoso and Co		
Altagracia	Land	Sp. bk.	420	Dec. 18	N. Troncoso and Co		
Altagracia	Land	Sp. bk.	420	Dec. 18	N. Troncoso and Co		
Altagracia	Land	Sp. bk.	420	Dec. 18	N. Troncoso and Co		
Altagracia	Land	Sp. bk.	420	Dec. 18	N. Troncoso and Co		
Altagracia	Land	Sp. bk.	420	Dec. 18	N. Troncoso and Co		
Altagracia	Land	Sp. bk.	420	Dec. 18	N. Troncoso and Co		
Altagracia	Land	Sp. bk.	420	Dec. 18	N. Troncoso and Co		

FUHCHAU.

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	INTERESTED PARTIES
Adelina	Bennett	B. bk.	734	Dec. 18	Smith, Kennedy & Co		
Adelina	Bennett	B. bk.	734	Dec. 18	Smith, Kennedy & Co		
Adelina	Bennett	B. bk.	734	Dec. 18	Smith, Kennedy & Co		
Adelina	Bennett	B. bk.	734	Dec. 18	Smith, Kennedy & Co		
Adelina	Bennett	B. bk.	734	Dec. 18	Smith, Kennedy & Co		
Adelina	Bennett	B. bk.	734	Dec. 18	Smith, Kennedy & Co		
Adelina	Bennett	B. bk.	734	Dec. 18	Smith, Kennedy & Co		
Adelina	Bennett	B. bk.	734	Dec. 18	Smith, Kennedy & Co		
Adelina	Bennett	B. bk.	734	Dec. 18	Smith, Kennedy & Co		
Adelina	Bennett	B. bk.	734	Dec. 18	Smith, Kennedy & Co		

SHANGHAI.

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	INTERESTED PARTIES
Aerolite	Alleyne	B. bk.	911	Nov. 30	Smith, Kennedy & Co		
Aerolite	Alleyne	B. bk.	911	Nov. 30	Smith, Kennedy & Co		
Aerolite	Alleyne	B. bk.	911	Nov. 30	Smith, Kennedy & Co		
Aerolite	Alleyne	B. bk.	911	Nov. 30	Smith, Kennedy & Co		
Aerolite	Alleyne	B. bk.	911	Nov. 30	Smith, Kennedy & Co		
Aerolite	Alleyne	B. bk.	911	Nov. 30	Smith, Kennedy & Co		
Aerolite	Alleyne	B. bk.	911	Nov. 30	Smith, Kennedy & Co		
Aerolite	Alleyne	B. bk.	911	Nov. 30	Smith, Kennedy & Co		
Aerolite	Alleyne	B. bk.	911	Nov. 30	Smith, Kennedy & Co		
Aerolite	Alleyne	B. bk.	911	Nov. 30	Smith, Kennedy & Co		

RIVER STEAMERS.

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON.

Vessel	Flag	Captain	Tons	Owners or Agents
Pano	British	Mason	90	B. & W. Dock Company
Pano	British	Mason	90	B. & W. Dock Company
Pano	British	Mason	90	B. & W. Dock Company
Pano	British	Mason	90	B. & W. Dock Company
Pano	British	Mason	90	B. & W. Dock Company
Pano	British	Mason	90	B. & W. Dock Company
Pano	British	Mason	90	B. & W. Dock Company
Pano	British	Mason	90	B. & W. Dock Company
Pano	British	Mason	90	B. & W. Dock Company
Pano	British	Mason	90	B. & W. Dock Company

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessel	At	Flag	Tons	Captain	Owners
Fort William	Hongkong	B. bk.	1000	Althman	P. & O. S. N. Steam Co
Fort William	Hongkong	B. bk.	1000	Althman	P. & O. S. N. Steam Co
Fort William	Hongkong	B. bk.	1000	Althman	P. & O. S. N. Steam Co
Fort William	Hongkong	B. bk.	1000	Althman	P. & O. S. N. Steam Co
Fort William	Hongkong	B. bk.	1000	Althman	P. & O. S. N. Steam Co
Fort William	Hongkong	B. bk.	1000	Althman	P. & O. S. N. Steam Co
Fort William	Hongkong	B. bk.	1000	Althman	P. & O. S. N. Steam Co
Fort William	Hongkong	B. bk.	1000	Althman	P. & O. S. N. Steam Co
Fort William	Hongkong	B. bk.	1000	Althman	P. & O. S. N. Steam Co
Fort William	Hongkong	B. bk.	1000	Althman	P. & O. S. N. Steam Co

EXPORT OF TEA AND RAW SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON 1865-66.—1st JUNE to 13th JANUARY, 1866.

CANTON.			SHANGHAE.		
	Tea lbs.	Silk lbs.			
JUNE.			JUNE.		
Chalgrove,	239,800		Fire Queen,	933,800	
Hobson,	1,169,400		William Malhuish,	697,900	
Behar,		2,883	Eliza Shaw,	946,800	
Imperatrice,		4,086	Silver Eagle,	1,126,300	
Ottawa,		3,801	Guinevere,	864,600	
JULY.			Challenger, (from H'kow)	848,800	
Rainson,		4,715	Iales of the South, (do.),	1,030,900	297
Ugou,		3,768			
Northfleet,	1,087,000		JULY.		
Valdivia,	440,700		Gossamer,	850,400	
Carnatic,		4,235	Highflyer,	1,181,400	
AUGUST.			Echinopm,	939,800	
Scawfell,	869,300		Elizabeth Nicholson,	1,152,800	28
Mary Nicholson,	692,700		Golden Spur,	746,800	
Constance,	290,900		Pegasus, (from Hankow),	612,400	
Emeu,		4,280	Weymouth, do.,	1,095,600	
Donsai,		2,077	AUGUST.		
Behar,		3,021	Ellen Rodger,	605,900	
SEPTEMBER.			John Lidgett,	895,500	
Sawfell, (from Hongkong),	85,900		Sate of China,	1,018,300	
Herald,	657,000		Norwood,	812,800	
Veronica,	419,200		Hoang Ho, (from Hankow)	678,600	
Orissa,		2,643	Fychow, do.,	952,100	
Alpheo,		1,389	Dunkeld,	863,600	
Ganges,		1,206	Red Deer,	927,800	
OCTOBER.			Barnack,	816,500	
Baroda,	3,210		Kelso,	761,800	134
Cambridge,	735		Neville, (from Hankow),	818,600	
Yaratilla,	607,100		Phillip Nelson, (do.),	560,000	
Tumerlane,	589,200		SEPTEMBER.		
Yaratilla, (from Macao),	419,300		Art Union,	895,800	
Tunahane, do.,	325,500		Statesman,	899,600	
NOVEMBER.			Gairnwall, (lost Oct. 1)	272
Emeu,		1,594	Iron Crown, (from H'kow),	1,081,400	
Spanker,	525,400		OCTOBER.		
Annie Archbell,	857,900		Dartmouth,	1,180,800	171
Santon,	695,900		Glengrin,	1,067,100	
Sutcliffshire,	1,045,000		Lord Clyde,	627,700	
Denatze,		1,807	Polmaise,	773,600	169
Imperatrice,		1,569	St. And's Castle, (f. H'kow)	898,200	
DECEMBER.			Patna,	899,400	
Salette,		1,506	Wild Deer,	1,344,200	
Singapore,		1,109	Queen of the Ocean,	908,400	
Tigre,		980	Emerald,	576,100	
JANUARY.			Emperor, (from Kioiking),	443,200	
Ottawa,		1,253	NOVEMBER.		
James Russell,	975,200		Heien Nicholson,	883,400	76
	11,598,200	52,969	Prince Alfred,	923,600	
			Robin Hood,	1,278,800	
			Whitchall,	1,056,900	
			Invincible,	880,800	
			Horsa,	944,400	
			DECEMBER.		
			Glencoe,	959,500	
			City of Quebec,	848,500	
			Heien Enlayson,	466,400	
			Earl Dalhousie,	1,186,500	
			Patrician,	1,466,200	
				44,200,700	1,167

Owners.	
P. & O. S. N. Steam Co	287,600
D. Sassoon Sons and Co	946,300
L. Marquis	1,126,300
Jardine, Matheson & Co	864,600
Jardine, Matheson & Co	848,900
David Sassoon, Sons & Co	1,030,900
Jardine, Matheson & Co	950,400
David Sassoon, Sons & Co	1,181,400
Jardine, Matheson & Co	999,600
David Sassoon, Sons & Co	1,192,800
Jardine, Matheson & Co	746,800
David Sassoon, Sons & Co	212,400
Jardine, Matheson & Co	1,098,600

GREAT BRITAIN.

JANUARY, 1866.

SHANGHAI.

933,800	
287,600	
946,300	
1,126,300	
864,600	
848,900	
1,030,900	
950,400	
1,181,400	
999,600	
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212,400	
1,098,600	
605,900	
868,500	
952,100	
1,018,300	
872,800	
678,000	
952,100	
868,500	
957,500	
319,500	
781,300	
818,500	
850,000	
836,300	
909,600	
1,031,400	
1,180,300	
1,037,100	
627,700	
778,600	
868,200	
399,400	
1,244,200	
908,400	
575,100	
448,200	
888,400	
923,600	
1,274,800	
1,058,900	
860,900	
944,400	
959,500	
845,500	
498,400	
1,186,500	
1,436,200	
44,200,700	1,187

JAPAN.

317,100	67
200,000	
192,300	
312,500	
1,722,900	67

Tea lbs.	Silk lbs.
100,456,300	54,411
108,614,500	51,850
3,158,200	
23,061	

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108,614,500 51,850
3,158,200
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23,061

SUPPLEMENT

TO

The China Mail, No. 1093.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 25TH, 1866.

ment, and we were rewarded for our trouble by witnessing a very fair specimen of Chinese procedure in the administration of justice.

A little square table with writing materials having been placed in the centre of the hall, the Taoise took his seat at one side of it and the sub-judex, (a very infirm old man, who, by the way, left the court before the proceedings were half finished) upon the other. The moment they sat down a posse of attendants of various grades fanned themselves into a semicircle in front of the table, leaving empty a spot intended for the prisoner to kneel in whilst under examination. The Taoise conducted the questioning process entirely himself, impatiently banging the table every now and then with a little block of wood apparently provided for the purpose whenever the answer given was evasive or unsatisfactory; and every such bang was instantly followed by an answering yell from the assembled attendants, calculated to strike terror into the heart of the wretch upon his knees. The first prisoner very soon brought down upon himself something severer than the bang, through his persistence in evading the questions put to him. "Slap his cheeks," cried the Taoise, the attendants yelled, and in an instant the culprit's face was dexterously seized and held on one side by one man, whilst another administered half a dozen slaps with a leather flapper shaped like a racket but sufficient to bring tears into the eyes of any thing but a Chinese. The slapping had a wonderful effect upon his subsequent replies. Next came two or three boys who were glad to observe we were ejected rather than terrified into confession, and they gave evidence which directly criminated the very man recognised by the surgeon and his companion. One of these was next brought forward, a villainous looking character whom the surgeon distinctly remembered as having been particularly forward in maltreating him. The man however pleaded entire innocence, declaring he was a parietic greengrocer capable of nothing more vicious than snapping a carrot in two. The Taoise appeared to take his deplorable testimony, and merely motioned him to put a side for a while, proceeding which the French Consul objected to most vehemently. But "wait," said the Taoise, "wait, I have not done with him yet," and presently we noticed the attendants bring forward two iron chains, which they disposed in two small coils upon the pavement in front of the man. He seemed to understand their object intuitively, for he knelt down upon them forthwith, the attendants baring his knees and taking care that he placed them exactly in the centre of the coils. There he was left for the infliction to take effect, whilst another and an unimportant prisoner was taken in hand. By the time he was done with the Taoise seemed to think the chain contained too much to tell, so he had the man again brought forward still kneeling on the chains. His very first answer however brought down the bang with extra vehemence and a louder yell from the attendants. The Taoise enraged gave some order, the purpose of which we could not catch, and the man for all the world like our old barber, poles were produced. One of these was corded tightly to his extended arms and across his chest just under the chin. The other they placed across his legs under his thighs and so as he lay close into the hollow of his knees. This arrangement completed, the question was repeated. Again came the bang and the committal yell, whereupon two men jumped on to either end of the pole lying across the legs, whilst others lifted the prisoner into an upright position by the other pole, so as to cause him to throw the weight of his body directly on to the knees. The man's united weight of the four men bearing upon the knees pressed upon the chain coils must have been excruciating, but the prisoner did not appear to feel it acutely at first. The Taoise however knew the power of the torture, and stolidly as smoking his pipe whilst it took effect. At last the man groaned out "I die, I die, I die." But what he did say only increased the Taoise's wrath, and his own torture, for the attendants were instantly ordered to bear more heavily upon the pole until the perspiration poured out at every pore. At length the man confessed to the truth of the surgeon's statement, and the witnesses' statements, and admitted having been implicated in the attack. He was thereupon released to make way for the other prisoners. There was, however, no more torture employed.

At last came the close of the investigation, after which the passing and execution of sentence was very summarily proceeded with. Prisoner No. 1 was called forward. "Give him five hundred," said the Taoise, and the victim's attendants being quickly lowered by the attendants, he was thrown at full length on his face, and the requisite number of strokes administered on the back of his thighs with a flat thin, supple piece of bamboo about four feet long and an inch in width, the heavy shouting the numbers as they struck, and relieving each other at every 50 strokes. The Taoise meanwhile puffed away at his pipe, merely taking it out of his mouth to remark to one of the foreign officials present that this or that man was his best operator. The flagellation over, the man was placed in a cage to which was attached a placard stating what he was punished for, and that he was to wear his appendage for one month. A second prisoner received the same sentence, and then came the boys. "Send them to their native town," decreed the Taoise, and they were passed aside to be handed over to the magistrates whose duty it is to forward such persons to their native districts at their own expense. It is to be doubted, however, whether this part of his obligations is strictly attended to. The next prisoner sentenced was a fugitive case, he being the one who had presented the pistol at the French Consul. "One thousand," quietly remarked the Taoise, and spit him through the ears. The latter operation we were rather curious to witness, not having any idea of what it might be. We were not long kept in suspense. Two steel rods like large knitting needles with little red flags fixed to one end, were placed on a table, and the moment the flagellation was over they were run up between the prisoner's ears, a black bandage being placed round the head to keep them upright and in their places. As they entered the ear the poor wretch gave a groan and a wailing which went to our hearts, it really did appear so cruel an infliction. This man likewise was ornamented with the cage, and when he was fully equipped he looked very much like a misanthrope. The tortured prisoner came next. He was sentenced to receive 1200 strokes, to wear the steel rods for a month, and to be exposed in the cage for two months. Happily for us there was not another pair of rods convenient, so we were spared the horror of seeing them affixed. The two last prisoners being rather more deeply implicated and having moreover some sort of button rack, were reserved for further trial and sentence by higher authorities, the Taoise not feeling himself competent to deal with them. We have since been informed that they are to be punished with the utmost penalty short of death which the Chinese code will admit of but what that is we have

been able to ascertain. Possibly exile with hard labour will be added to the penalties already imposed upon the others. The evidence elicited the fact that the whole party were "braves," and that the house was the residence of a red buttoned mandarin who had actually headed the attacking party *en masse*. Unfortunately he was not captured, but we are informed that the French Consul has demanded his degradation and arrest pending the Emperor's pleasure.

A few days ago the prisoners were marched round the town for public exhibition, but we were much surprised to hear that on their presenting themselves at the French Consulate it was discovered that the steel rods were not pierced through the ears, but simply bound to the sides of the prisoners' heads with the bandage that was put on in the presence of the Taoise. We remembered the grain, the wine, and our own shoulder. Alas for our own credulity, thought we, and for the deceit which is inherent in every thing Chinese. We began to rub our eyes, and wonder whether the torture, the flogging, and the whole trial had not been a sham too. But no, it could not be; for the bare skin and the quick sun-flicking whip, which were used at any rate that the rascals got well whipped for their pains, and we hope the lesson will prove a useful one to the Chinese public in general.

Whilst penning this account we hear it whispered that the French Consul has succeeded in securing several copies of inflammatory pamphlets directed against Foreigners in general, which bear the imprint of Hwang-show-fu, a town 60 miles further down the river, and which have been most extensively circulated throughout the whole of the central provinces. Surely the Mandarins might be called to account for permitting such a violation of Treaty principles, and required to promulgate as extensively as possible, denouncing such publications as vile and treasonable.

INAUGURATION OF THE GERMAN CLUB IN SHANGHAI.

The German Club *Concordia* was formally inaugurated on Wednesday evening the 10th instant, in the presence of about seventy members, and several guests. The Chair was occupied by Mr Tettenborn, President.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said:—Gentlemen, I have this evening the satisfaction of welcoming you within the walls of our new Club. Look around you in every corner of the building, and I trust you will find that the work which we have done is a credit to us. Your task it will now be to give vitality, and trust a long continued vitality, to this institution. My sincere desire is that these walls may for years to come be witnesses of rational enjoyment and cheerfulness, and that from night to night the building may be transformed into a temple of German faithfulness, German manliness and German hospitality (loud cheers).

The minutes of the last preliminary meeting were then read and approved, and the statutes were passed. The house rules were also submitted, and after some discussion passed in the form in which they had been laid before the meeting.

It was then proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously:—

That the permanent Committee, consisting of Messrs. Tettenborn, Ohl, Benner, Fierz, Sigler, enter upon the discharge of their duties, and that the thanks of the meeting be given to the provisional Committee who now retire.

Mr Knoop proposed, and Mr Fierz seconded:—

That a vote of thanks be passed to Mr Probst, the proprietor of the Club House for the kindness with which he placed the building at the disposal of the Club, and offered to make the necessary alterations, without which action on Mr Probst's part, the Club would probably have never existed.

The Chairman then declared the meeting closed, and the members and guests repaired to the supper room where an abundant repast had been laid out, and which had been most tastefully decorated with national and private flags. After due justice had been done to the more solid portion of the viands, the chairman rose to propose the first toast. He said:—Gentlemen, fill your glasses. Although I shall not keep you very long, yet to what I have to say I claim your earnest attention. Our first duty is to wish long life and prosperity to this club, the child of our cares, which we do baptize *Concordia*. *Concordia* is its name, let *Concordia* be emblematic of its nature. May it flourish amongst us for ever. (loud cheers).

The toast was drunk standing, all present using it in honour.

Mr Knoop, after a brief pause, rose and said:—Gentlemen, our worthy president has expressed the best wishes, wishes echoed by us all, for the continued prosperity of this club. I am happy to say that we have already given unmistakable signs of vitality, not the least important or welcome of which is the presence here of guests. Gentlemen, I give you the health of those who have given us the pleasure of their company this evening, and I trust that what they have seen of our unity and good-fellowship will prompt them to unite with us in supporting this institution. (Cheers).

The toast having been drunk.

Mr Jamieson said that he felt highly honoured not only in being an invited guest at the banquet which they had just enjoyed, but also in having been selected to reply to the toast proposed by Mr Knoop. He might perhaps say without vanity that, as the only Englishman in the room, he was the most fit to express the thanks of the guests, for by birth, by education and by feeling, as well as by the tie which now binds together the Royal lines in Germany and in England, Germans and Englishmen are led to regard one another as more closely related than are the natives of any other two countries in the world. Yes, Gentlemen, both as a resident in this important city, watching with interest every movement likely to increase the prosperity or the enjoyment of the community, and as an Englishman sympathizing with the wishes and aspirations of those whom I may call my German fellow countrymen. I welcome the inauguration of this German Club. I hope, however, that it will not be altogether a German Club. Indeed were it so, in inviting myself and the other guests you would have laid yourself open to the charge of cruelty rather than have gained our gratitude. For these spacious rooms, those inviting billiard tables and bowling alleys, to say nothing of the gymnasium, are with the utmost penalty short of death which the Chinese code will admit of but what that is we have

heartily to thank you, and before I conclude I am sure you will excuse me if I take the liberty of proposing a toast. I wish to propose the health of a gentleman to whom in a great measure we owe the pleasant evening we spent, our worthy Chairman, Mr Tettenborn. (Cheers).

The health of the Chairman having been duly and enthusiastically honoured, Mr Tettenborn rose, and said:—Gentlemen, I stammer my thanks for the toast so eloquently introduced by Mr Jamieson, but I must disclaim the merit which he ascribes to me. That of which alone I would be proud is that I am fortunate enough to be president of this Club.

Mr Hulse said:—Gentlemen, I beg your attention for a few moments and I hope you will excuse the liberty I take in addressing you, when you take into consideration the toast I am about to propose. We have already drank the health of our honoured president, but there is another member of the Committee who deserves our sincerest thanks for the energy he has displayed in getting up the Club. It is even more laudable on his part to drink his health now, inasmuch as to our deep regret we find that he is unable to join us on the occasion. I need hardly say that I allude to Mr Ohl, whose health has compelled him to go South, and refrain from displaying his talents on this occasion which is the result of his influence and the embodiment of his ideas. We can only hope that returning health will soon restore to us one whose aid has proved and will prove so valuable. Gentlemen, I propose the health of Mr Ohl.

Drum with enthusiasm.

Mr Wieler said:—I trust you are all well satisfied with what the provisional committee have done, and on our parts I may say that we are glad to have been instrumental in preparing a place where we Germans as well as those belonging to other nations may meet together and unite in harmony and good fellowship. If we succeed in finding within this club a common home we shall be assisted to remember that real home, that beloved home which we all have in view around which all our efforts, desires, and wishes we all hope to return. I am sure our meeting here this evening has summoned such recollections to each breast, and while these pleasant associations are still fresh within us, I call on you to drink with me to the health and prosperity of home (loud cheers).

This toast was drunk standing and honoured with three times three, together with several small cheers thrown in before the guests sat down.

Mr Drucker, who spoke in English from consideration for those of the guests who were unacquainted with German, said:—Gentlemen, we have been requested to propose a toast which will at once engage all your sympathies. We Germans, Englishmen, Frenchmen and Americans, come to China, with the sole object of gaining those material advantages which are to be derived from the commerce of this vast country. The tea merchants, those who are interested in silk or in cotton or in any of the products of the empire, not to forget the freight-bringers, have a stake in the prosperity of the port, and it is not to be easily estimated. It is our home for a time, but only for a time. We wish to escape as soon as possible, and to that end we welcome every symptom which seems to promise a more speedy realisation of our hopes. Therefore, Gentlemen, fill your glasses and drink with me *The prosperity of Shanghai* (loud cheers).

It is almost needless to say that the gentlemen present rose as one man to do honour to this toast.

Mr Probst:—Gentlemen, fill your glasses, for I have a toast to propose to you, and I am sure you will all heartily respond. The name of our Club already indicates that we have a weak side and a profound respect for the Ladies. May the Ladies of Shanghai often grace with their presence the *Concordia* which I trust we may expect to find in the future, and may they, in the meanwhile their health, the health of *The Ladies of Shanghai*.

Several other toasts of a minor character followed, and the evening was still further enlivened by Messrs Knoop, Noeltz and others who played and sang with an advanced hour in the morning. As the last band died away, and the last guests sadly left the deserted saloon, there was but one common impression, that so jolly an evening had not for months been spent, and that probably a long time would elapse before such another could be anticipated.

Evening Mail, Jan. 24.

The following review of Dr RENNIE's recent work on China* we reprint from the *China Express*. It will bear reproduction, as it gives a pretty fair idea of the general scope of the book. Spite of the little defects in style alluded to by our special correspondent in London, the work contains a mass of interesting information about China:—

To all interested in either the history of our relations with China, or the study of Chinese character, the publication of Dr Rennie's valuable work on *Peking and the Pekingese* is the great literary event of the month. Written in good plain English, and in a lively, unaffected style; founded entirely on the personal experience and observations of the writer; replete with valuable information, and interspersed with incidents and anecdotes of the most amusing character, it must, of necessity, become one of the most popular books in China. Dr Rennie's narrative takes the form of a daily journal, commencing with the establishment of the English and French Legations in Peking in March, 1861, and concluding with his departure for Shanghai in April, 1862; his regiment (the 31st) being thenceforward employed in the operations requisite to clear a "thirty-mile radius" round Shanghai from the Taipings. The work is a wholesome exception to the numerous book-making efforts lately indulged in by travellers in China and Japan. With regard to the latter country especially, a short visit, including a few weeks' stay at one or two of the Treaty Ports, and a trip through the Swatow, has been deemed sufficient excuse for a bulky volume made up entirely of historical accounts which might be found in any encyclopaedia, copious extracts from Thunberg and Kamper, and glowing descriptions of scenery. Dr Rennie's work is a daily journal of events that occurred during a most interesting period, carefully and conscientiously recorded in an easy, natural style, which in itself is sufficient corroboration of the author's statement that when he came to re-write the narrative for publication he found so few inaccuracies necessary that he was enabled to transcribe almost the whole of it verbatim. Dr Rennie's position in Peking, bringing him as it did in contact with all classes of natives, afforded more than ordinary opportunities of forming a just estimate of their character, in which he of course received great assistance from the accomplished dialogue connected with the Legations. The estimate thus formed he avows to be much more favourable than that usually entertained by foreigners. He says:—

"I have left the country with the conviction that the Chinese nation, as a whole, is a much less vicious one than, as a consequence of opinions formed from a limited and unfair field of observation, it has become customary to represent it; further, that the lower orders of the people generally are better conducted, more sober and industrious, and, taken altogether, intellectually superior to the corresponding classes of our own countrymen."

We must, however, take exception to the clause which describes the lower classes of Chinese as "intellectually superior" to the corresponding classes of English, although they may be, more sober, seeing that the opium pipe in China takes the place of the alcoholic stimulants in use among ourselves. Neither can we endorse the following, which has reference to a dispute between Messrs Jardine, Matheson, and Co., and the Custom-house authorities at Canton:—

"There are strong grounds for believing that in almost every dispute which arises between ourselves and the Chinese, we are in the first instance in the wrong; but, unfortunately, the Chinese equally invariably adopt the wrong method of putting matters right, and by the time the case becomes one for consular legislation, the original wrong committed by us is entirely lost sight of, and the accumulated errors of the Chinese alone made the subject of consideration; consequently, as a general rule, they get the worst of such appeals, and hence the indignation which Mr Pender's promptitude of action has occasioned."

Subsequent revelations have shown that in their dispute with the Imperial Customs our merchants were by no means irrationally in the wrong. Of the various Celestial magnets who came under Dr Rennie's observation, Prince Kang was the chief. He is described as being gentleman-like and courteous in demeanour, cordial and friendly in ordinary intercourse, but in matters of somewhat reserved in diplomatic capacity. On the day of his visits to the Legation we are told that:—

"Before Wang-se-ang arrived, the Prince took up a European map which they kept in the office, with the names dated in Chinese characters, and pointing to Russia, said, 'That is a large country, but it is not enough for them; they came last year and took that from us,' placing his fingers on the territory annexed by Russia beyond the Amoor, and when so doing displayed more character and feeling than Mr Hart has ever evinced before;—evidently regarding it as the subject of a dispute which he had been engaged in diplomatic capacity."

Of Hang-Ki, who was "Hoppo" or Commissioner of Customs at Canton during the regime of the allied Commissioners, we have also some interesting particulars:—

"Hang-Ki, one way or another, has had a rather troubled time of it since 1857. Amongst other events, about six months after the capture of Canton, he, along with Pih-kwei, the Governor, installed by the English and French in Yeh's place, were made prisoners, and kept in durance for three months. It was Mr Parkes who got the affair up, and it was an odd instance of retributive justice that he should afterwards be restricted in prison by Hang-Ki, and be in some measure indebted to him for his release. The facts of the case are the following:—The Allied Commissioners thought that the local authorities (Pih-kwei and Hang-Ki) had been too lenient to the rebels, and it was thought desirable to prevent this; at the same time it was considered equally undesirable to make a public seizure of them, as it might lead to a disturbance. Another course, therefore, was adopted. Hang-Ki and Pih-kwei were invited to the yamen of the Allied Commissioners, to discuss certain matters of business, and in the course of conversation they were led on to express the great admiration they had for the English character, and the difficult and dangerous position they had placed themselves in with the populace, by consenting to administer the government in concert with the Allies, and that they were consequently looked upon as traitors, and occasionally housed in the streets. Having got them thus far, the information was broken to them, that with the view of relieving them from the difficult and painful position in which they appeared to be placed, and further, to relieve them from the suspicion of being traitors, it had been determined by the Allied Commissioners to detain them as prisoners, which they were to consider themselves. As a matter of course, they were horribly disgusted, and really, under the circumstances of their seizure, it was not to be wondered at; as the trick was just such a one as they themselves would play, and consequently, they were more acutely felt by them. They were confined in a room in the yamen, and kept there for three months. Mr Hart visited them the first morning of their imprisonment, and asked them how they had slept. Pih-kwei replied that he was not accustomed to sleep with men with iron-clad feet and clanking fire-arms walking about outside his door. They both professed to be so disgusted by the indignity to which they had been subjected that they were clamorous to be led to immediate execution, preferring death to dishonour."

Further on, the author says:—

"Respecting Hang-Ki, I give the following additional information:—His salary, while he was Hoppo at Canton, was only two thousand four hundred taels, or eight hundred pounds sterling a year, that, being the salary attached to the office, while eight thousand taels monthly is not unfrequently expended in his yamen; it being customary that a Chinaman, when he gets a good berth, be followed by most of his relations, who live upon him during his tenure of office. Hang-Ki is believed to have made three hundred thousand taels during the time he was at Canton, and to have been squeezed out of one-third of the amount since his return to Peking. When Mr Hart saw him at Canton, shortly before he left, he told him that he intended investing his money in pawnbroking associations, which are about the most profitable class of investments in China."

The following, which also has reference to Hang-Ki, is an apt illustration of the lamentably low standard of official morality which pervades their whole system:—

"Mr Hart says, that in the most unblushing manner both the Prince and Wang-se-ang declared, that from one of their red-buttoned mandarins down to a tinker, or, order, there is hardly a person in the Government employment they can trust. They professed themselves delighted with the good fortune which they now enjoy of having foreigners in their employment who speak the truth,

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